

# The Daily Gazetteer.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6. 1739.

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**I**T is a common Observation, and not at all the less just for being common, *That nothing is easier than to find Fault.* There is not a Day passes over a Man's Head, there is scarce a Company into which he goes, there is hardly a Paper or a Pamphlet he can read, which does not furnish him with more than one Instance of the Truth of this Saying. For my own Part I am absolutely tired with hearing others find fault without Cause, and with finding fault myself where I think there is too much. For the future, therefore, I shall make it my Business to pursue a Point of Advice I have more than once given my Readers; and that is, Rather to study how to mend, than to point out what is amiss. The latter may be of use, but the former certainly is so. We may carp not only without Grounds, but without Thought; but it is not so easy to mend Things: There both Consideration and Labour are required. This is the true Cause why there are so many who censure others, and so few who think of doing all the Good they can themselves; yet this at first Sight, is as inexcusable as it is inglorious. Hercules was not deified for painting Monsters, but for subduing them. And true Fame must always be obtained the same Way; that is, by performing rather than talking.

THE whole Croud of our modern Patriots make it the chief Part of their Business to point out all Things that are, or they conceive to be Defects in our Government great and small. And to what End? Why, purely to blacken the Ministry. For, with them, if Corn does not sell, it is charged upon the Administration; or, if the Streets are not thoroughly paved, 'tis the Administration bears the Blame. If they hear a fair Trader complain, they are sure to say he has Reason, and will have Reason till there is a Change. If the Laws against Smugglers are arraign'd in his hearing, that too is done on good Grounds; this damn'd Ministry is always doing one cruel Thing or another; and, no doubt, so many would not be executed at Tyburn if it were not for them; and, which is as great a Fault, there would not (but for them) be so many Rogues replevied. But, with Submission to these learned Gentlemen, it is altogether as idle in them to throw every Evil that comes in their way upon the Ministry, as for the Vulgar to throw all their own Sins upon the Suggestions of the Devil. It is an easy matter to find out a general Cause; but the worst of it is, that this generally proves no Cause at all. We rejected this Way of speaking long ago in Divinity when we threw off Popery; Experience has taught us some Time since to lay it aside in Philosophy. Methinks it is high time for us to rid ourselves of it in Politics. Sure I am that it has done Mischief enough there as well as elsewhere; and, therefore, I apprehend it to be high time, as I said before, to drive it out of this, as well as all other Sciences, and to accustom ourselves to think rationally, to inquire diligently, and to speak impartially of whatever regards Man as a Member of Society, as well as when we consider him in the Light of God's Creature, or in that of a rational Being. Superstition is the same Thing, and has the same bad Effects wherever it prevails; and if it has choak'd up and destroy'd the purest Religions, overcome and buried in Oblivion the most useful and sublime Doctrines in Philosophical Science, there is no doubt to be made, but that it will do the same ill Office in Policy, and incline Men to think and act in a manner directly opposite to their Duty and Interest. Whenever therefore we see, or believe we see an Evil in Government, let us not immediately charge it on the Administration, and there leave it, but let us trace it to its Source, let us consider how it may be amended, let us see whether the Ministry will oppose us when we act upon such Principles, or whether they will not give us their Assistance, and then let us speak impartially, without taking Pleasure, even if there be Cause, in censuring those at the Helm, and, without grudging, if our Reason induces us to praise them.

THE very best Governments are far from being perfect, the wisest Administrations see many Evils

out of their Power to mend. Such, therefore, as pique themselves on entering the World in the amiable Light of Patriots, would do well to consider these general Maxims, and to enter into them a little more particularly, with a View of distinguishing not only what is Evil, but of changing it also, so far as in their Power, into Good. This would by Degrees enlarge their Capacities, as well as add Lustre to their Characters; they would then be truly Patriots, and their Title to that glorious Appellation would be out of Question. Every Body knows what Honour the Gentlemen acquired who promoted and obtained that Act of Parliament in consequence of which the City of London is so well lighted, that in this, as in most other Things, there can be no Comparison justly made between London and any other City in Europe. It is not, therefore, the Ecstacy of the Projects supported by such as call themselves Patriots, but their real Use and Benefit, which gives a just Claim to that Title, in the Opinion of understanding Men; and therefore Improvements and Conveniences of this Kind are so far from being unworthy the Care of a publick-spirited Person, that they are in Truth the most proper Objects of it, since their Utility is readily discerned, and consequently cannot fail of being universally acknowledged.

IT is impossible for a Man to pass through the Streets of the City of Westminster, either on Foot or in a Coach, without perceiving the wretched Condition of our Pavements, in spite of all the Laws that have been made to preserve them in good Order; and this not in By-streets, or unfrequented Places, but in the broadest and most publick Places of Resort. This is an Evil not more distasteful or dangerous to the Passenger, than it is scandalous to the Inhabitants; and without doubt a little Care properly applied, would not only devise a Remedy, but carry it also into Execution. In other great Cities, there are Magistrates who, by their Offices, are bound to prevent such Inconveniences. I remember to have heard of a very singular Charge given by a Chancellor of France to a Lieutenant de Police on his entering into that Office. The Lieutenant had made a long Speech, and concluded it with large Professions of his profound Deference for the great Magistrate's Virtues to whom he was speaking, and whose Instructions he most humbly besought. The Chancellor with Gravity pronounced these three Words, *Light, Cleanliness, Safety*, and then left the Room, intimating, that the new Officer would do well to see that the Streets of Paris were kept perfectly clean, well lighted, and free from Thieves. Sure I am our Laws require all these, and have appointed proper Magistrates to superintend them; and yet from Causes I pretend not to explore. We are in this Part of the Town subject to great Inconveniences in all these Articles, not through any Negligence in the Magistrates, but from Want of a proper Degree of Respect in the People, not only to the Laws, which ought to be sacred in their Opinion, but to their own Interests. I cannot help thinking therefore, that if some of the many publick-spirited Gentlemen, who honour their Country with a deep Attention to all its Concerns, would consider this, as well as some other Subjects of the like Nature, the Inhabitants of this great City would soon find the Effects of it, which would naturally lead them to the most grateful Acknowledgments of such a Favour towards those from whom they received it.

IF I did not think that I should be esteemed prolix at least, if not impertinent, I would expatiate upon some other Grievances of the same Kind, which, as they are daily felt, might very easily be thoroughly understood, and consequently quickly removed, and for the future for ever prevented. But I chuse rather to hint at them in general, than to fatigue myself and the Readers by descending to Particulars; it being by no means my Intention to raise Disputes, to scatter Reflections, or to increase the Number of Subjects already under publick Debate. On the contrary, all I aim at is, to shew that there are Points enough to employ the Thoughts of Men of Leisure and publick Spirit, whereby they may contribute to the Service of their Fellow Subjects, and thereby acquire a just and extensive Reputation to themselves; whereas, by suffering their Thoughts to stray after all the common Topics of Discourse, they may indeed

make themselves Masters of an off-hand Way of Talking, which is an Eloquence peculiar to Coffee-houses; but while they distinguish themselves in such Places, they will be far from advancing themselves in the Opinions of Men of Judgment, and, after wasting their Time and Breath for Years together in useless Pursuits, they will find themselves far less considered, than if, from a Principle of Duty, they had undertaken any Office of a publick Nature, and had executed it with Spirit and Fidelity. For the Publick never wants a Capacity of discerning its Benefactors, or of being grateful towards them, but in Points of the very greatest Importance, which, from the Sublimity of their Nature, are sometimes a little out of their Reach, but are oftener obscured by the Arts of wicked and designing Men; whereas in Matters of common Concern, every understanding Person is a proper Judge, and every unbiassed Man is willing to offer his just Tribute of Praise.

R. FREEMAN.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

Gloucester, March 31. This Evening the Hon. Mr. Baron Fortescue arriv'd here, in order to hold the Assizes for this City and County, which begin on Monday next; when the following Prisoners are to be brought upon Trial, viz. John Willis, for the Murder of Stephen Fuik; Oliver Dowers, John Lawrence, Sarah Harmer, Joan Chelcote, and Sarah Hacker, for House-breaking; John Nobles, and Edward Mackoone, for Horse-stealing; Samuel Wilmot, Thomas Harding, John Norton, Moses Reynolds, Thomas Facey, Sarah Forrester, John Wherrett, Jane Scovell, Prudence Curtis, and Sarah Gibbs, for divers Felonies, &c.

On Saturday the 15th Instant the Assizes ended at Stafford, when the four following Persons received Sentence of Death, viz. Thomas Willott, for the Murder of Thomas Plant, his Master, by putting White Arsenick into his Water gruel, who is ordered to be hung in Chains on Mere-Heath. Richard Edwards, Robert Whitmore, and Thomas Ansell, for divers Felonies and Burglaries. Seven were cast for Transportation, Two burnt in the Hand, and Four order'd to be whipp'd.—It was the largest Assizes that has been known for many Years.

Last Friday the Assizes ended at Shrewsbury, when John Ryley and Joseph Buckley receiv'd Sentence of Death, the former for picking a Pocket at Biddnorth Fair, and the latter for Horse stealing. Three were cast for Transportation, Two burnt in the Hand, and Two order'd to be Whipp'd.

Last Wednesday the Assizes ended at Hereford, which was a Maiden one; Two were order'd for Transportation, viz. J. Jones, for stealing Goods, and W. Powell, for stealing Oxen; Two likewise were burnt in the Hand, viz. Mary Hayward, and Thomas Williams.

At Monmouth, to the great Honour of that Town and County, there was not one Person to try.

On Friday was s<sup>c</sup>nicht Godfrey Wheeler was executed at Worcester for House-breaking: He confess'd the Fact, and behav'd in a decent manner. And last Friday Humphry Crow was executed there for a Crime of the same Nature: He was but 19 Years of Age, and seem'd very bold and unconcern'd. Before he was turn'd off, because he would not die in his Shoes, he gave 'em away, as also his Buckles and Garters.

On Monday last John Martin, remov'd by Habeas Corpus from this Place, was executed at Oxford for a Robbery on the Highway; he behav'd well, and acknowledged the Fact for which he died.

Northampton, April 1. Yesterday Morning about five o'Clock died, after a long Illness, at William Wykes's, Esq<sup>r</sup>'s, at Halsebeech in this County, where he had been for the Benefit of the Air, Mr. Thomas Ives, late a very Leading Alderman of this Town and Corporation.

We are assured from Lofa, near Elmön, in Essex, that about three Weeks since one Mrs. Bird of that Town, upwards of 50 Years of Age, and whose Husband is above 70, was brought to bed of two Boys and a Girl, which are all now alive, and in good Health, and likely to continue so.

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A few Days since one Thomas Hogson, a Labouring Man of Winslow, in the County of Bucks, having some Words with his Wife, on a sudden caught up a small Wooden Stool, or Cricker, and struck her on the Head therewith so violently, that she died soon after: And an Inquisition being taken before Mr. Burnham, one of the Coroners of the said County, the Jury found the said Hogson guilty of *Wilful Murder*; and he was the same Day committed to Aylesbury Gaol. And on Friday the 23d past, the said Hogson cut his own Throat through the Windpipe, but is still living, tho' 'tis thought he cannot continue many Days.

On Friday last about Four in the Afternoon, a Gentleman travelling on the Downs between Cirencester and Burford, was set upon and robb'd of upwards of Nine Guineas, by a single Highwayman, bare-fac'd, and appear'd to be about 40 Years of Age, pretty lusty, tall, and of a black Complexion, with a dark Drab Great-Coat, dark Wig, and strong Jack-Boots, exceeding well mounted on a Black Gelding about 14 Hands 3 Inches high, and a Star in his Face. After rifling the Gentleman's Pockets, and understanding he was a long Way from Home, he returned him a Crown to bear his Expenses; and then made off on full Gallop a-cross the Downs towards Gloucester.

#### HOME PORTS.

*Dover, April 4.* Arrived the Lydia and Lucianna, Ladd, from St. Christopher's; the Albany, White; and the Embleton, Odiorne, from Carolina; and the St. Francis, Park, from the Canaries.

*Deal, April 4.* Wind N. W. Remain his Majesty's Ships the Kennington, Tartar, Flye, Otter, and Tryal, with the Judith, Holland, for Barbados; the John, Forestall, for Cadiz; the Princess Caroline, Johnson, for Guiney; the Henrietta, Taverner, for Orders. Came down and sailed through, the Britannia, Proctor, for Oporto. Came down and remains, the Victory, Hinton, for St. Christopher's. Arrived the Hannah, Pearson, from the Streights; the London Post, Todd, from Carthage, both for Holland; the Halifax, Hutchinson, from Oporto for London.

The Juliana, Power, from Ireland, is arrived at Naples.

#### L O N D O N

Last Friday died Mrs. Newel, Wife of Mr. Newel, an eminent Attorney at Henly, and Daughter of the Rev. Mr. Fox, late Vicar of St. Mary's in Reading.

They write from Marlborough, that the Names of the two Highwaymen lately apprehended there are, William Parer, born at Duffley, and Robert Melaway, born at Mickleton near Evesham in Worcestershire. They have confess'd the breaking open Mr. Arundell's House of Stinchcombe, and the taking a Sorrel Mare out of the Stable of Mr. Holland at Mickleton, besides several other Robberies in Gloucestershire.

Yesterday a Presentation pass'd the Great Seal, to enable the Rev. Mr. Edward Wengeve, M. A. to hold the Rectory of Chelworth, in the County of Suffolk and Diocese of Norwich, void by the Death of the last Incumbent.

The same Day a Commission of the Peace for the County of Merioneth pass'd the Great Seal.

The same Day his Majesty's Grant pass'd the Great Seal to William Middleton, Esq; of the Office of Receiver of his Majesty's Revenue in North Wales, in the Room of Edward Burton, Esq;

This Day his Majesty will go to the House of Peers, in order to give the Royal Assent to the Land Tax Bill, and to such others as are ready.

We hear that the Candidates at the ensuing Election for the Borough of Ashburton, in the County of Devon, in the room of Roger Tuckfield, Esq; deceased, are Sir Thomas Dury, Bart. and ———, Taylor, Esq; and great Interest is making on both Sides.

Yesterday the Platform Barge belonging to the New Bridge at Westminster, which was sunk on Wednesday, as mentioned in our last, was weigh'd up, and we hear little or no Damage sustain'd.

Wednesday Night last died at his House in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, Benjamin Hoskins Styles of Moor-Hall, in the County of Hertford, Esq; Member in the last Parliament for Calne in Wiltshire.

Yesterday Morning died, in an advanced Age, at Highgate, the Rev. Mr. Woodford, M. A. one of the Fellows of Queen's College Cambridge.

Yesterday Money was sent from the Pay-Office in Broad-street to Portsmouth, in order to pay the Wages due to the Companies of his Majesty's Ships

the Newcastle, Shaftesbury, and Hound Sloop, to the 31st of December last.

This Day the Seven following Malefactors, condemn'd at the last Assizes at Kingston, will be executed at Kennington Common, viz. John Salmon, Alexander Mills, John Cook, John Durham, Mowberry Ledger, Samuel Brooks, and John Blundall.

Yesterday a Monty Dropper was detected on Ludgate-Hill, and being carried before the Lord Mayor, was by him committed to the Compter.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	08 36	09 08

Bank Stock 144 1-half. India 169 1-4th. South Sea 100 to 1-4th. Old Annuity 113 1-8th. New ditto 111 to 1-8th. Three per Cent. 105 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan 110 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto 92 1-half. Royal Assurance 101 1-half. London Assurance 13. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 61. 13s. to 14s. Premium. South Sea ditto 21. 8s. Premium. Bank Circulation 21. 15s. Premium. Salt Tallow 1-half to 2 Premium. English Copper 31. 5s. Welsh ditto 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 5 3-4ths per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 1-4th per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 124.

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Fas mihi sit crasso crassa referre modo.*

Grobian. Lib. 3. Cap. 3.

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and of the Church of England parallel'd: Or, The Church's Fair Appeal to the God of Truth, according to his Holy Oath and Covenant, against her combined Enemies the QUAKERS; for presuming, ungratefully, as the Edomites, &c. against Jehoshaphat, and Jeroboam against Abijah, to thrust out her painful and laborious Clergy, from the Inheritance of the Lord, her Tithes; or at least to render them precarious, that they may insult her, and bring in an Irundation of Deism and wicked Principles to corrupt the Church of God.

*It is Time for thee, Lord, to work, for they have made void thy Law.* Psal. cxix. 126.

*Qui in sancta fide sanus est integer permanere voluerit duplici modo munire fidem suam debet. primum scilicet, divina legis auctoritate, tum deinde Catholica Ecclesie auctoritate.* Vincentius Lirinensis in Communion.

*Fidem nos neque recentiorum ab aliis consecratam acceptamus, neque ipsi mentis nostræ factis aliis obtrudere audemus; ne humana putenter pietatis verba, sed quæ a sanctis patribus edocti sumus ea nos interrogantibus annu- ciamus.* Basil, Ep. 60.

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